

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE



DECEMBER 28, 1971

NO. 305

HOLD FOR RELEASE UNTIL 1:00 P.M. EST TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1971.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers released today a report entitled "International Narcotics Control Summary."

Upon releasing the report, Secretary Rogers, Chairman of President Nixon's Cabinet Committee for International Narcotics Control, said: "The international narcotics problem is high on our list of priorities during this coming year. I have directed that effective narcotics control be one of the major objectives of our diplomacy in contacts with other governments. As the Summary suggests, the United States Government is making every effort in cooperation with other nations and international organizations to solve this horrendous problem. The Summary reflects the extent to which the Cabinet Committee and its staff members in a relatively short period have successfully combined their energies and talent to make concrete proposals which will help to diminish and eventually to suppress the illicit drug production and trafficking."

Following is the International Narcotics Control Summary:

State Dept. declassification & release instructions on file

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## INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL SUMMARY

### Coordination of U.S. international efforts.

- On September 7, 1971, the President announced the creation of a Cabinet Committee for International Narcotics Control. This Committee is chaired by the Secretary of State. Its other members include the Secretaries of Defense, Agriculture, the Treasury, the Director of the CIA, the Attorney General, and the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. The Committee has the responsibility for coordinating and supervising all U.S. Government efforts to interdict the flow of narcotics into the United States.
- On August 2, 1971, Nelson Gross joined the staff of the Department of State as Senior Adviser to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Narcotics Matters.
- The regional and functional bureaus in the Department of State have appointed drug control coordinators. Interagency narcotics control committees, including representatives of State, Defense, Treasury, AID, BNDD, CIA, and USIA, have been established in all of the regional bureaus of the State Department (e.g., Bureau of European Affairs, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, etc.) for the purpose of developing an integrated approach to narcotics control in each geographic area.
- Narcotics Control Coordinators have been appointed in all U.S. Embassies in countries affected by the narcotics problem either

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as producing countries or transit countries.

-Throughout the world American Ambassadors have been discussing more effective narcotics control with foreign governments as a matter of the highest priority in our foreign relations. Chiefs of Mission in the countries of East Asia, the principal area of illicit opium production, have met in Bangkok, Thailand with Washington officials to discuss a regional strategy. Chiefs of Mission in the countries of Europe, the principal area of processing and trafficking for the U.S. market, have held discussions for a similar purpose in Paris. Narcotics control action plans are being prepared for those countries considered to have a current or potential involvement in the production, processing, consumption, or transiting of illicit hard drugs. This project focusses on world supplies, trafficking, and smuggling of heroin and cocaine destined for the U.S. market or U.S. personnel abroad.

Intensified Law Enforcement.

-Intensified Customs examination of passengers, baggage, and cargo entering the United States has resulted in increased seizures of illicit drugs entering the country.

In a two-year period the quantities and the number of narcotic and seizures by the U.S. Bureau of Customs has more than doubled.

Seizures of hard drugs in FY 1971 totalled over 1200 pounds, far in excess of the amount seized in the preceding seven-year period.

Preliminary figures for heroin seized in the first nine months of 1971 show more than 1000 pounds compared to 26 pounds seized in the comparable period in calendar 1970. Customs seizures of marijuna increased substantially from 48,000 pounds to 113,000 pounds, while seizures of hashish in fiscal year 1971 totalled more than 3000 pounds, nearly twice the amount seized the preceding year. Over 10 million 5-grain units of dangerous drugs such as amphetamines and barbiturates were seized during FY 1971; though the number of units seized was slightly less than in FY 1970, the number of seizures increased from 1080 to 1553.

- The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) has established a new enforcement officer career field. A total of 140 "compliance inspectors" are being hired. They will specialize in curbing the illicit diversion of legitimate drugs.
- BNDD is increasing its overseas special agent force to 123 men, more than double the previous strength. The Bureau is opening 21 new overseas offices, bringing its offices abroad to a total of 46.
- In August 1971 the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department began to conduct systematic tax investigations of middle and upper echelon narcotics traffickers, smugglers, and financiers. This nationally coordinated effort is designed to disrupt the narcotics distribution system by intensive investigations of those key figures and to reduce drastically the

profits derived from the illicit trade in narcotics.

-The staff of the Customs Bureau has been increased from 9,200 in 1968 to 14,000 in 1971 in order to enhance the Bureau's capacity to deal with the smuggling of narcotics into the United States.

The number of special agents has more than tripled during this period from 300 to 1000. The Bureau has the world's most modern electronic intelligence system and its own fleet of aircraft, boats, helicopters and specially equipped vehicles for interdiction activities.

-The Bureau of Customs has developed and is about to implement an intensive enforcement program to interdict smuggling of narcotics by aircraft. This will be accomplished by high-speed aircraft equipped with sophisticated sensor devices and supported by tactical ground operations.

-The State Department continued to warn American citizens travelling abroad of the severity of foreign narcotics laws and the inability of American consular officials to aid Americans charged with the possession or smuggling of narcotics. A flyer warning travellers against drug violations abroad was released in June 1970 and revised in April 1971. To date over a million copies have been distributed to travel agencies (all 7000 members of the American Society of Travel Agents), U.S. passport offices, nongovernmental organizations, periodicals with particular interest in youth, and others.

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Cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies.

- In September 1971 BNDD together with the narcotic control agencies of France and Canada sponsored in Washington a two-week seminar of top ranking police officials from 13 foreign countries. Participants discussed all aspects of the international drug traffic and the means of combatting it.
- BNDD will conduct schools for law enforcement organizations in Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and the Caribbean.
- Under the auspices of the Office of Public Safety of AID, public safety officers from 26 countries met in Washington, October 11-19, 1971, for extensive briefings and discussions on all aspects of the international narcotics problem.
- The Franco-American Intergovernmental Committee on Drug Control meets periodically to coordinate efforts to curb drug trafficking. Since November 1970 representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have participated in the work of the Committee.
- BNDD Director John E. Ingersoll has made official visits to Southeast Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Canada, Mexico and Central and South America to confer with government officials on closer cooperation in narcotics controls.
- In June 1971 the Customs Cooperation Council, an international organization composed of 66 member countries, adopted a recommendation on the spontaneous exchange of information concerning  
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illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

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U.S. Customs representatives participated in its development and, as a member of the Council, the U.S. has adopted the recommendation.

-The U.S. Commissioner of Customs Myles J. Ambrose has met with the heads and senior officers of European customs administrations as well as Canadian and Mexican officials in a continuing program of customs-to-customs liaison on narcotics enforcement.

International Agreements and Foreign Initiatives.

-At its 24th Session held in Geneva, Switzerland, between September 28 and October 22, 1971 the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs proposed by the U.S. and other countries in preparation for the plenipotentiary conference scheduled for March 1972. The amendments are designed to bring about better control of production and distribution of opium and to reinforce the powers of the International Narcotics Control Board. The State Department has mounted a world-wide diplomatic effort to gain support for the amendments.

-On June 29, 1971, President Nixon sent the Convention on Psychotropic Substances to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification. The U.S. joined with over 70 countries in negotiating this treaty to bring under international control these dangerous drugs which include amphetamines, barbiturates, hallucinogens like LSD, and tranquilizers.

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- The UN Expanded Plan for Drug Abuse Control has begun operation with the negotiation of projects under a comprehensive program with Thailand. The voluntary UN Fund to finance the Plan has received in addition to the initial U.S. contribution, pledges of substantial sums from Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and France.
- On September 28, 1971, the United States and Thailand signed a Memorandum of Understanding pledging a mutual effort to control and eliminate the flow of narcotics from and through Thailand. Specific programs for the implementation of the agreement are now being negotiated, with a planning group already formed and operating.
- The Turkish Government has pledged to eliminate all opium cultivation at the end of the 1971-2 crop year and has passed a strict licensing law to control the production of opium during the fiscal year. A Government decree bans the growing of opium poppies after June 30, 1972.
- In connection with the conclusion of the Turkish agreement, President Nixon on September 28 directed then Secretary of Agriculture Hardin to lead a high-level team of experts on a mission to advise the Turkish Government on the agricultural development of the Western Anatolia region, the country's primary poppy growing area. The team discussed improved techniques, alternative crops, the development of agro-industries, etc. The Hardin mission was a follow-up



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to the President's pledge of June 30 to put this country's best brains at the disposal of Turkey.

-On September 23, 1971, the Government of Laos promulgated a law banning the manufacture, trading and transportation of opium and its derivatives including heroin. The law provides a basis for U.S. cooperation with the Laotian Government in combatting the international drug traffic. In a further move against the illicit traffic the Government of Laos recently issued a decree, directing that the importation and distribution of acetic anhydride be strictly controlled in order to prevent its illegal use as a key ingredient in the production of heroin.

-On August 6, 1971, French President Pompidou proposed to the other five members of the European Economic Community and to the United Kingdom that they meet to consider ways in which they could strengthen their national efforts to combat narcotics trafficking and to deal with other major aspects of the narcotics addiction problem. On October 4, 1971, President Nixon sent a letter to President Pompidou congratulating him on this initiative.

-In September and October, 1971 Nelson Gross, Senior Adviser on International Narcotics Matters to the Secretary of State, visited a number of countries in Europe and Southeast Asia to confer with local government officials on cooperative efforts to combat the international narcotics traffic. In November, Mr. Gross

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- addressed a meeting of the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society on the international character of the drug problem.
- From November 22-25, 1971 the Australian Government sponsored in Canberra a conference of Southeast Asian countries for the purpose of improving narcotics control on a regional basis. The U.S. and U.N. were represented by observers.
- President Thieu of the Republic of Viet-Nam has submitted a tough anti-narcotics law to the Lower House of the Vietnames Legislature. In connection with its crackdown on narcotics, the Government of Viet-Nam, assisted by Thai authorities, seized some 50 kilograms of heroin in Saigon and arrested 20 heroin traffickers.
- On August 11, 1971, the Deputy Attorney General of Mexico reported on the results of the Mexican Government's anti-narcotics campaign since Operation Cooperation began in 1969. His announcement showed that 10,356 fields of opium poppy had been destroyed; 700 pounds of seed had been captured; 176 pounds of crude opium, 116 pounds of heroin, and 319 pounds of cocaine had been seized; and 2,468 fields of marijuana burned.
- On October 12, 1971, U.S. Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst conferred with his Canadian and Mexican counterparts in Mexico City to discuss the international narcotics traffic as it affects the three countries.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 7, 1971

Office of the White House Press Secretary  
-----THE WHITE HOUSE

MEMORANDUM FOR: Honorable William P. Rogers  
Secretary of State

SUBJECT: Cabinet Committee on International  
Narcotics Control

Drug abuse, particularly narcotics addiction, has grown to crisis proportions in the last several years in the United States. It is imperative that the illicit flow of narcotics and dangerous drugs into this country be stopped as soon as possible. In order most effectively to coordinate this effort, which encompasses diplomatic, intelligence, and law enforcement functions, I am hereby establishing a Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control.

The Cabinet Committee will be chaired by the Secretary of State and include:

Secretary Rogers  
Attorney General Mitchell  
Secretary Laird  
Secretary Connally  
Ambassador Bush  
Director Helms

and such others as become necessary in the opinion of the Chairman.

The Cabinet Committee will be supported by a Working Group to be composed of personnel from each of the concerned agencies. The Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee and Chairman of the Working Group will be Egil Krogh, Jr.

The Cabinet Committee shall be responsible for the formulation and coordination of all policies of the Federal Government relating to the goal of curtailing and eventually eliminating the flow of illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs into the United States from abroad. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Federal officers and Federal departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Cabinet Committee in carrying out its functions under this directive and shall comply with the policies, guidelines, standards, and procedures prescribed by the Cabinet Committee:

More specifically, the Cabinet Committee shall --

- (1) develop comprehensive plans and programs for the implementation of these policies;
- (2) assure that all diplomatic, intelligence, and Federal law enforcement programs and activities of international scope are properly coordinated;
- (3) evaluate all such programs and activities and their implementation;
- (4) make recommendations to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget concerning proposed funding of such programs; and
- (5) report to the President, from time to time, concerning the foregoing.

/s/ RICHARD NIXON

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 7, 1971

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE

OF

SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM P. ROGERS

THE BRIEFING ROOM

11:05 A.M. EDT

MR. ZIEGLER: Shortly after leaving Washington on his recent trip, the President signed a memo. You have that memo forming a Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control.

The President appointed Secretary Rogers to be Chairman of the committee, and named Bud Krogh, Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, to serve as Chairman of the committee staff.

Secretary Rogers and Bud Krogh are here to brief you on this action and some recent developments relating to the control of the international flow of narcotics. Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY ROGERS: Thank you.

I wanted to be here this morning to answer questions about this committee because, in my opinion, it is the most important step that has been taken in the field of control of drugs in the international sphere.

The President, as you know, feels that this is a major problem not only for the United States but for the international community, and after the meeting that he held of top people in Government, including the Ambassadors from some of the nations principally involved, he formed this Cabinet Committee.

We have had three ad hoc meetings since that time. We have been pleased at the results that have been achieved so far. So our purpose is to focus as much attention as we can on this problem both domestically and internationally, and to attempt in every possible way to enlist the international community in support of this program to control drugs.

I mentioned that we have had some successes. I will not go into great detail, but I will say in the case of Turkey that the Turkish Government has moved to implement its decision to ban opium production and eliminate opium smuggling. It has recently passed a strict licensing law needed to control the final year of opium production and has made excellent progress in collecting this year's harvest. So far, the collection or purchases of the opium has more than doubled that of last year.

Also, in the case of Thailand, we have issued a joint statement with the Thai Government on control of drugs and we are presently considering a bilateral program with Thailand.

In the case of Laos, a law has been passed to outlaw trafficking, and it has passed the Lower House of the National Assembly and is presently being given consideration by the King's Council. We believe that that law will be passed and we think it will be very helpful in the control of drug traffic in Laos.

In addition, Ambassador Popper, who is our Ambassador in Cyprus, has visited well over 20 other countries to enlist their support in this effort.

So I will say in conclusion that we think this is the most major effort ever made to control traffic in drugs, international traffic. We think it will succeed and we are going to do everything that we can in the Government to see that it does succeed.

I will answer questions now.

Q Mr. Secretary, what about the prospects of control in Burma?

SECRETARY ROGERS: Well, we are going to discuss this. In fact, we have had some discussions with the Burmese government. We would hope that they will cooperate in control of their production.

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As you know, the production in Burma is in a fairly remote region, so it is going to be somewhat more difficult, but we are going to make every effort to see that they will cooperate with us.

Q Does your silence about France in the countries you have just named in helping the United States mean that you are critical about what the French are doing up to now?

SECRETARY ROGERS: No, not at all. There are several other countries I have not mentioned, in addition to France. France has been cooperating with us very well, and I think there is an awareness on the part of the French Government that the problem is an international problem, not just a problem for the United States. There is no attempt at all to criticize France. I think France has been very cooperative.

Q Mr. Secretary, in the working of this, the nuts and bolts operation, how does it fit in with the new narcotics control program recently announced?

SECRETARY ROGERS: Well, that program deals with treatment, rehabilitation and education. This committee will deal more with law enforcement, diplomacy, intelligence gathering of information, and cooperation in the United Nations.

The two will work together. Dr. Jaffe is going to work very closely with this group, but his function and the function of his group is somewhat different than the function of this committee.

Q Yours is a policing through diplomacy, more or less?

SECRETARY ROGERS: Well, I want to think that one over. (Laughter)

Q Don't let that word "police" floor you, Mr. Secretary.

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SECRETARY ROGERS: It never has. I think this is an effort to enlist international support to deal with this extremely difficult, complex problem. There has been a feeling, as you know, that this is primarily a problem for the United States, but other nations are beginning to find that that is not so, and there is a good deal of interest in the United Nations on this subject. We are going to do what we can to encourage activity on the part of the U.N.

Q You said this is the most major step ever taken in this field. With all due respect to many administrations in many years, we have heard that before. Is there any way that a year from now we can test or measure this? Is there a standard?

SECRETARY ROGERS: What I said was the most major step in the international field. Yes, I think there are ways to measure it. For example, in Turkey we will have some good measuring standards there. We will also have some ways of judging how many arrests have been made and how much of the drugs have been captured.

Q What I mean is, is there any way we will be able to tell whether there is less heroin and opium and so forth coming into the United States, which is really the objective?

SECRETARY ROGERS: Yes; coming in and using, too. We hope that heroin will not be used. I don't suppose there is any exact way, but we will have some pretty good criteria to determine whether it is working or not.

Q What is the chief source of the illicit drugs? What country do they mostly come from?

SECRETARY ROGERS: Turkey was the one primarily concerned up until recently.

Q Do you have any figures on how much the traffic has been cut from that area?

SECRETARY ROGERS: No. As I say, you don't really have figures on illicit traffic, but the fact that they are purchasing more of the raw opium in Turkey is a good indication that the licensing program is working. I think it is a little early to have it affect the in-flow into this country, but I have no doubt at all that because of this major effort to reduce the flow of heroin into the United States, the traffic will be reduced. Approved For Release 2001/09/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R001000040004-6



I think it would be unrealistic to think that we are going to stop it immediately, but I think we can curtail it and limit its importation into this country, and I think with the efforts of Dr. Jaffe and others in the Government that we will be able to make some inroads into use in this country.

Q Did I understand you to say you have already had three meetings of this outfit?

SECRETARY ROGERS: Yes.

Q This calls for setting up plans and programs and guidelines. Has any of that been done?

SECRETARY ROGERS: We made a few preliminary studies on that, but the reason we did not announce it until now was because it was an ad hoc group and we were going to see how it worked. The President thought this was a good committee to supervise this effort. We think it has worked well and we are formalizing it now, and we will have some guidelines to issue later on.

Q Mr. Secretary, what about the results of "Operation Cooperation" with Mexico?

SECRETARY ROGERS: They have been quite good. I don't have the figures, but we can get them for you. It has resulted in the reduction of importation of drugs into this country.

THE PRESS: Thank you.